



Power Painting with Spray

25¢



A Craftsman Handbook

T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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Power Painting with Spray

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It's Fun, Easy and Fast to Paint with a Spray

Spraying is Power Painting.

In addition to being faster, spray painting is simpler and it's easier to get a professional-looking job because much of the skill is built into the spraying equipment.

Spray painting saves from 30% to 60% of the time required by old-fashioned normal painting methods.

Sears equipment for spray painting is built to give years of service and hundreds of hours of actual painting time without any servicing. Sears line of Craftsman Sprayer Accessories is complete and can double the usefulness of your spray outfit.

Now you can use industry's time-saving spray methods for finishing furniture or spraying your home inside and out and get professional-looking results that you can't get by any other painting method.

Sears paints, varnishes, enamels and most other finishes are spray-tested for fast, easy application.

With spraying you get assured painting results—in one-half to one-fourth the time.

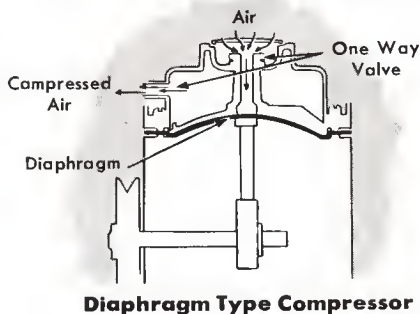
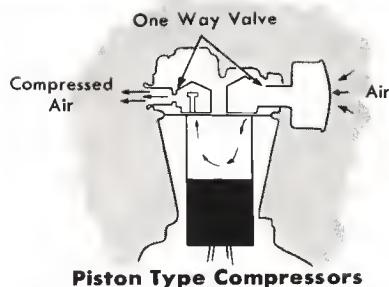
What You Need to Know About Spray Equipment

A spray painting set includes a compressor, paint spray gun and hose.

1. Compressor

- a. Diaphragm type keeps air oil-free, is simple in construction and function. The Craftsman diaphragm lasts 800-1000 hours without attention and can easily be replaced after that time.
- b. Piston type works like the pistons in an automobile engine with rings, crankcase and valves to compress greater quantities of air. Piston units offer greater output, long life and industrial construction. Newer types feature oil-less operation.

Compressors are rated according to the amount and pressure of air they can deliver. The amount of air, expressed in CUBIC FEET, delivered per minute (cfm) determines how much paint can be applied—the more air, the more paint that can be applied per minute. PRESSURE determines how



thick a paint can be sprayed. High pressures permit spraying heavy bodied, thick paints. Varnishes, thin lacquers or stains can be sprayed at low pressure. Sears' Craftsman paint sprayers deliver at least 35 pounds per square inch (psi) of working pressure—enough to spray heavy enamels and house paints without excessive thinning. With 35 psi working pressure, you can spray jobs in one coat that might otherwise require two or three coats with light-duty outfits.

2. Paint Guns

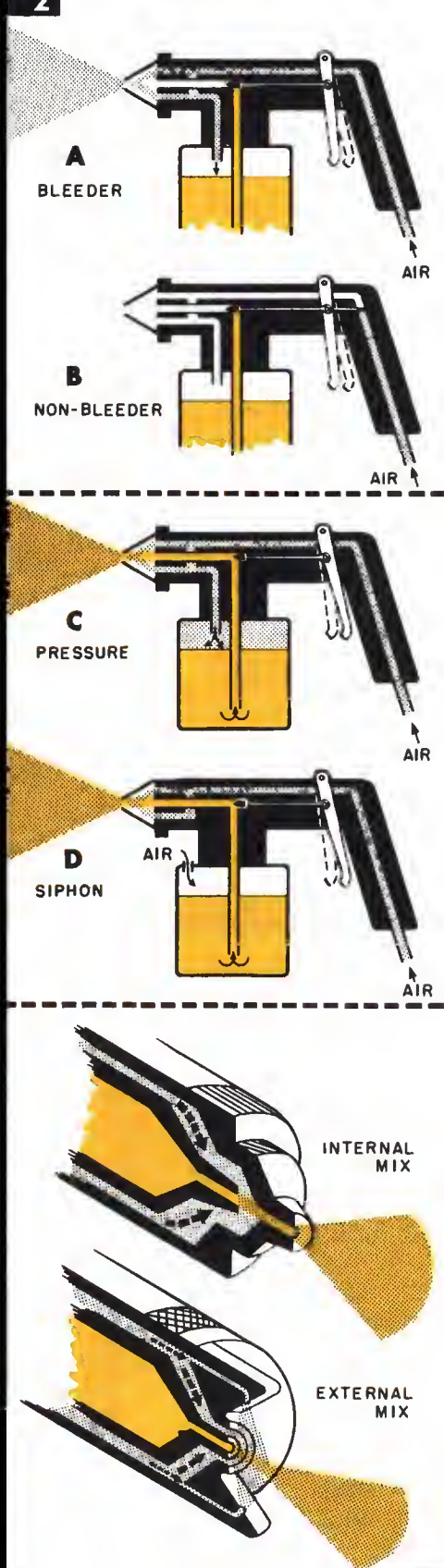
- Bleeder-type paint guns** connect to a continuously running compressor where the trigger controls paint flow only. Air constantly "bleeds" through the gun nozzle. Non-bleeder type paint guns connect to a tank of air regulated to a constant pressure, as in plant industrial air lines. On non-bleeder guns the trigger controls both air and paint. The air valve opens first when trigger is pulled back, so a full spray is immediately available.
- Pressure-feed guns**—An air-tight cup receives air pressure on the surface of the paint forcing the paint up the fluid tube and out the nozzle. Pressure cups are normally used to spray interior finishes or house paints. **Suction or siphon-feed gun**—An air stream passing over the top of a siphon tube creates a partial vacuum that draws the paint up the tube into the air stream. A siphon-feed gun can be easily identified by the vent hole in the top of the paint cup and by the fact that only external-mix nozzles are used. Suction or siphon-feed guns normally spray light-bodied enamels and lacquers.

3. Nozzles

- Internal-mix nozzles** bring paint and air together inside the nozzle and are better for spraying heavy paints that dry slowly.
- External-mix nozzles** atomize paint materials in jets of air just outside the orifice and are better for the light, quick-drying materials like lacquers, shellac or water-thinned paints. These quick-drying materials would likely clog an internal-mix nozzle.

Which Type of Sprayer for You?

For all-around use, a pressure-feed paint gun is probably best because it sprays all types of materials including heavy house paints as well as enamels and varnishes. The siphon-feed gun, however, is easier to clean and sprays light lacquers, stains and enamels easily. For home workshop use where you may be changing colors frequently, the siphon-feed gun offers advantages, since paper cups or glass jars may be used to hold small quantities of paint for spraying.



Let's Get to Spraying

3

Spray painting is just as easy to learn as correct brush pointing. Once you get the knack of stroking, triggering, and keeping the gun the right distance from the work, you're all set. Here are a few hints to make your spray painting even easier.

SPRAY PATTERN (Fig. 1) depends on nozzle type and how it is adjusted. A fan-shaped pattern is for spraying wide surfaces. To change fan direction for vertical or horizontal strokes, loosen nozzle cap and turn the nozzle. The round pattern covers narrow or small work where you need close control. With either fan or round spray pattern, you can adjust the amount of paint coming out the nozzle by turning the adjusting nut in or out to reduce fogging or prevent paint from piling up too fast.

STROKING (Fig. 2) requires flexible wrist action. Notice how the tip of the nozzle moves parallel with the work surface while the axis of the nozzle remains perpendicular. Keeping a stiff wrist and arcing only the arm as in Fig. 2B deposits a thick blob of paint near the center and only a mist near the edges. Adjust paint flow from the nozzle until you can move the point gun back and forth at about the same speed you would paint with a brush. Too much paint hurries your stroke and too little paint takes too much time.

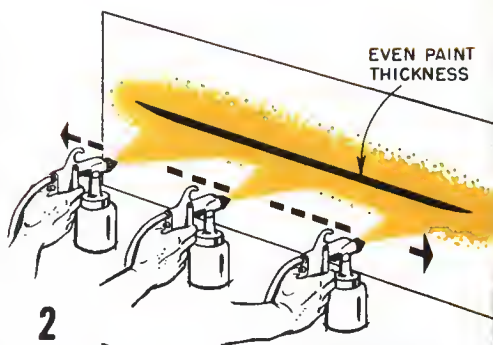
DISTANCE CONTROL (Fig. 3) becomes automatic after a few trials. For a start, keep the point gun about 6 to 9 in. from the surface—about equal to the distance across your outstretched hand. With the gun too close, paint piles up and causes runs or sags. When the gun is too far from the work surface, paint tends to dry into dust before reaching the surface. Spraying with the gun too far from the work may also cause fogging and waste paint. Dusting is more of a problem with quick-drying lacquers or enamels than with slower drying paints.

ROUND

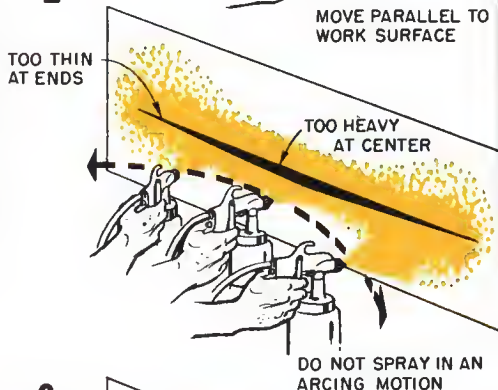
FAN

SPRAY PATTERNS

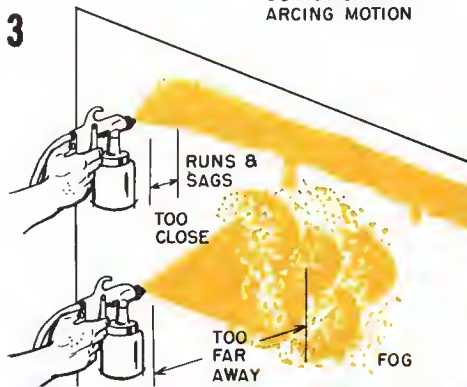
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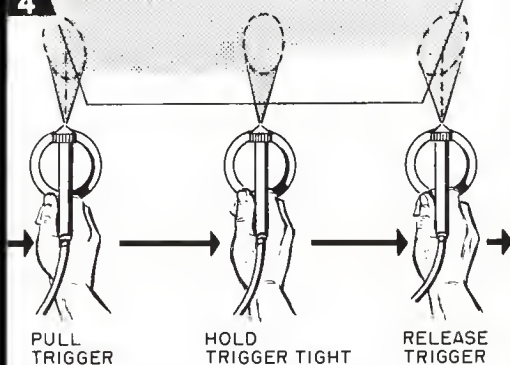


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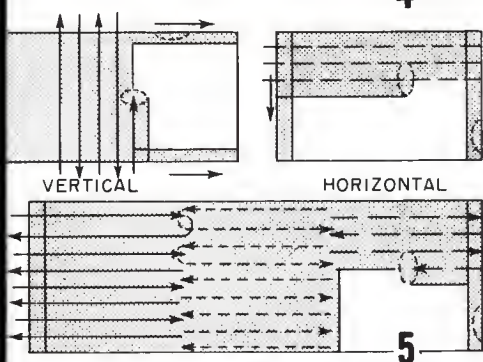
GAUGING SPRAY DISTANCE WITH HAND





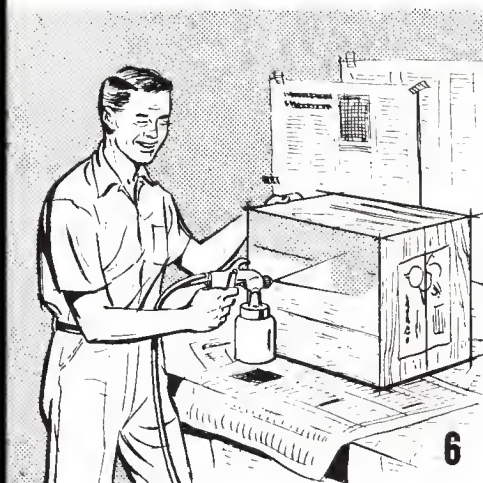
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TRIGGERING EACH STROKE (Fig. 4) becomes a habit as you develop skill. Correct triggering prevents a build-up of paint along edges of the work. Start each stroke with the trigger OFF and beyond the work area. As the gun moves directly opposite the edge of the work, snap the trigger ON, continue the stroke to the opposite edge, snap the trigger OFF and follow through with the stroke beyond the work's edge. In this position you're ready for the return stroke. Don't let this triggering operation scare you—it's easy and becomes as much of a habit as walking after a little practice.



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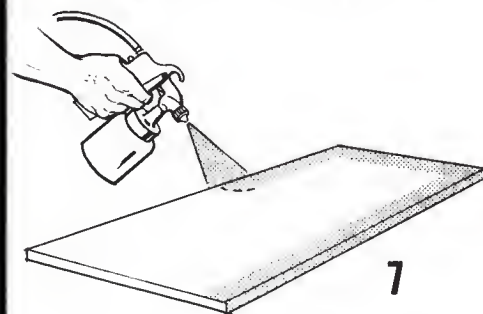
OVERLAPPING each stroke (Fig. 5) assures an overall paint film that's uniform in thickness. Overlap each stroke or pass by $1/3$ to $1/2$. An easy way to judge overlap is to aim the center of the gun along the edge of the previous pass.



6

PRACTICE SPRAYING (Fig. 6) gets you acquainted with your spray gun and builds up your confidence as you develop skill in stroking, triggering, distance control and lapping without running the risk of improperly painting something important. With an inexpensive colored paint in your spray gun, make trial runs using the sides of a large cardboard box, plasterboard or other stiff surface as a target. Don't use ordinary newspaper unless it is thumbtacked at all corners to prevent wrinkling. Try stroking about 20 to 24 in. at first. Shoot between vertical marks with horizontal strokes to develop your skill at triggering. To see how distance controls painting speed, move the gun in or out as you stroke the gun back and forth. Adjust the paint quantity coming from the nozzle until you develop a comfortable working speed.

EDGING PANELS (Fig. 7) prevents thin or uneven coverage as you start and stop strokes. Spray around edges of panels, aiming the gun directly at the edge, before painting the main surface.

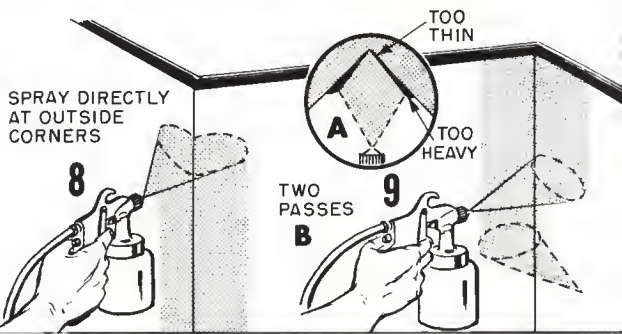


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SPRAY EDGE OF
PANEL FIRST

SPRAYING OUTSIDE CORNERS (Fig. 8) directly from the corner deposits paint where it's needed—along the edge. Spray corners first, then spray surfaces on each side—similar to edging when painting panels.

SPRAYING INSIDE CORNERS (Fig. 9) head on doesn't deposit enough paint in the corners (A). Instead, spray vertically on each side of the corner (B).



8

9

SPRAY DIRECTLY
AT OUTSIDE
CORNERS

TWO
PASSES
B

TOO
THIN

TOO
HEAVY

SPRAY POINTERS

Avoid applying heavy coats of slow-drying paints to prevent runs or sogs. Two thin coats are better than one heavy coating.

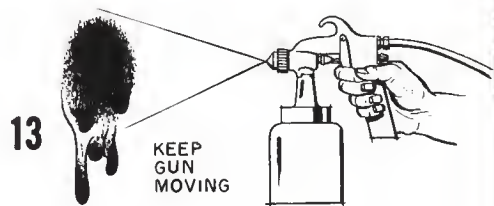
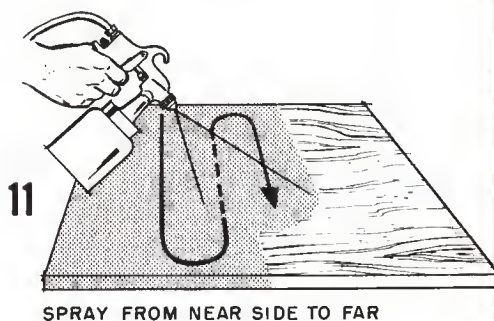
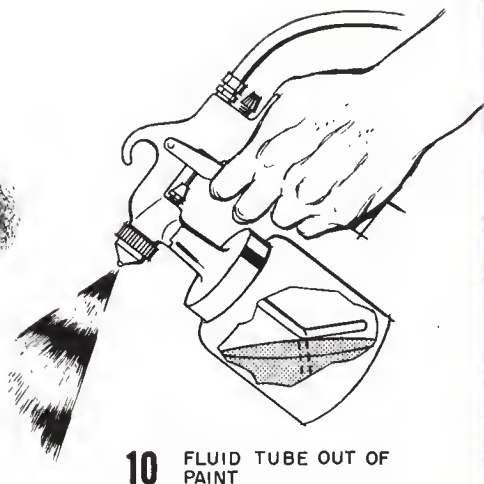
Don't tilt the paint gun too much (Fig. 10) so the point inside the cup may clog the vent hole on a siphon-feed paint gun and cause sputtering. Point also gets inside the cup and makes cleaning harder.

Point the nearest part of a flat surface, like a table top, first when pointing at an angle (Fig. 11). Work away from the near side with overlapping strokes.

Don't jiggle the trigger of the paint gun while making a pass. Opening and closing the trigger causes uneven spray and results in a splotchy surface (Fig. 12).

Always keep the paint gun moving. Keeping the gun in one place with the trigger ON piles paint in one spot (Fig. 13), causing possible runs or sogs.

Don't shoot into deep openings (Fig. 14). The air blast that sprays the paint must disperse without affecting the primary spray. In deep corners, the air blast is trapped. Spray ports separately before assembly or leave ends open until sprayed.



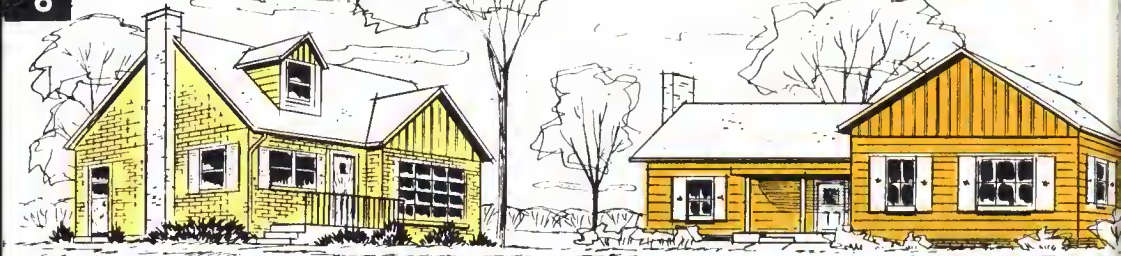


Table A — WHICH PAINT TO APPLY

Frame Houses—	Master-Mixed House Paints Seraca House Paint
Farm Buildings—	Master-Mixed Barn Paints
Brick Houses—	Plastic Masonry Finish Brick and Masonry Paint
	(for clear finish, use water-clear silicized Brick, Masonry Sealer)
Concrete Block—	Plastic Masonry Finish
or Stucco—	Brick and Masonry Paint Stucco, Cement Paint
Redwood—	Clear California Redwood Finish
Lag—	Lag Siding Finish

How to Paint the Outside of Your Home

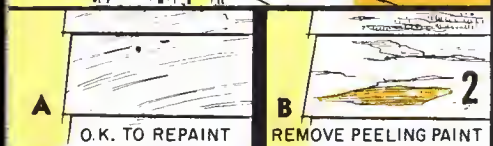
Why not join the more than 50% of home owners in the United States who paint their own homes on the outside? Spray painting makes it easy because the motor does most of the work. You can probably spray your entire house in less than two days instead of the five or six days it would take with a brush. You can save hundreds of dollars by spray painting your own home—and you'll add hundreds of dollars of value and new beauty. The savings from painting it yourself are many times the cost of your Craftsman sprayer. And once you own a Craftsman sprayer, you'll find dozens of other uses for it around the house or farm.

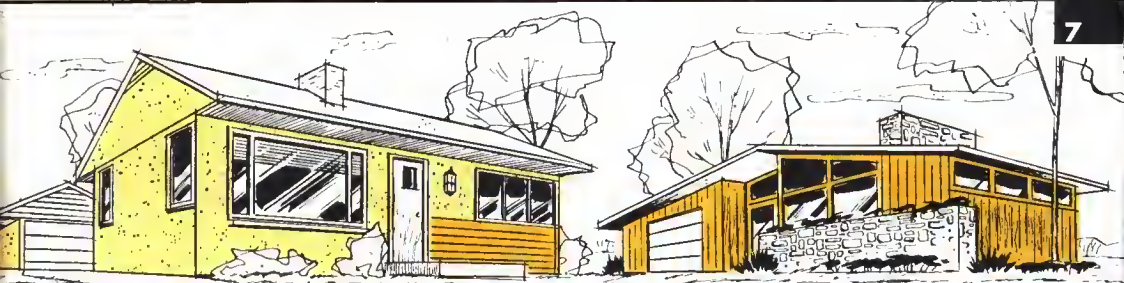
Let's set two old wives' tales about spray painting straight too — (1) Unless you paint on an extremely windy day (a bad practice anyway), any spray mist that drifts as far as your neighbor's house would be dust and wouldn't stick to house or shrubs. (2) Sprayed paint films stick just as tightly as "brushed on" films. Binders in the paint itself determine how tightly the paint sticks — not whether it is brushed or sprayed on. Actually, a sprayed paint film is more even and uniform in thickness without the pin-holes or thin spots of either brushed or rolled-on paint. Spray forces paint into tiny seams or cracks between boards better than a brush or roller. And, to top it off, a spray-painted house looks better — more like a professional paint job.

Preparations Before Spraying are the same as for brush painting.

CLEANING the surface of a previously painted house usually calls only for brushing away dirt and chalked paint just before you spray (Fig. 1). For a test, brush several boards on all sides of the house. If simple brushing shows a firm paint film below, one coat of new paint will probably do the job (Fig. 2A). However, if brushing removes chalked paint down to bare wood, you'll need at least two coats (Fig. 2B). If previous paint is scaly, peeling or covered with oil, tar or grease, the surface will need special treatment. Remove all scaly paint—right down to the bare wood with a blow torch or Master-Mixed Paint and Varnish Remover (Fig. 3). Clean off greasy spots with detergent and rinse clean. Let surface dry thoroughly before painting. On brick or stucco exteriors, brush away loose dirt with a stiff-bristle broom or wire brush. By the way, spraying stucco, masonry or brick is probably 10 times faster and easier than brush painting these surfaces.

TOUCH-UP BARE SPOTS with an exterior primer like Master-Mixed House Paint Undercoat where brushing or sanding to smooth scaly spots reveals bare wood.





On a stucco house fill cracks and small breaks with a mortar of cement-base paint, fine sand and water.

ROUGH-UP GLOSSY PAINT under eaves or a porch overhang with medium sandpaper (Fig. 4). Paint protected from weathering doesn't chalk and the smooth surface makes it hard for a new paint film to bind on.

COAT KNOT-HOLES in new wood with aluminum paint or shellac (Fig. 5). Coat pitch and resin streaks too.

REPAIR WINDOWS if necessary by replacing badly cracked putty and any broken glass before painting. Chip out old putty with a chisel and reglaze with fresh putty or caulking compound (Fig. 6).

RUSTY NAIL SPOTS will bleed through new paint film unless repaired. Drive in nails about $\frac{1}{8}$ in. below the surface, fill pits with putty and sand smooth (Fig. 7). Caulk around windows and doors.

TAKE DOWN OR COVER ALL SHUTTERS and other removable trim, such as flower boxes, storm windows and screens. Paint these items separately on the ground. Spray painting these items is fast and easy—they'll dazzle with new beauty.

MASK OFF WINDOWS AND DOORS with masking tape, wet newspaper, or Liquid Masking (Fig. 8). Leave masking on until final coat is applied. Using a portable mask held in one hand as shown reduces the amount of fixed masking required (Fig. 9). Liquid Masking can be brushed around glass frames and peeled off later.

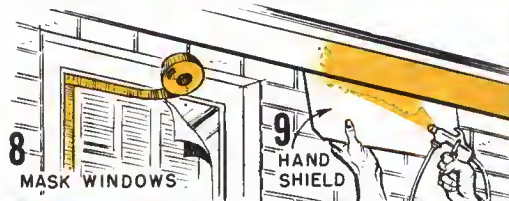
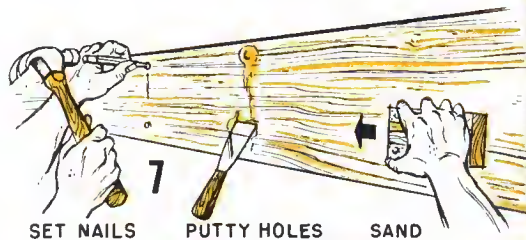
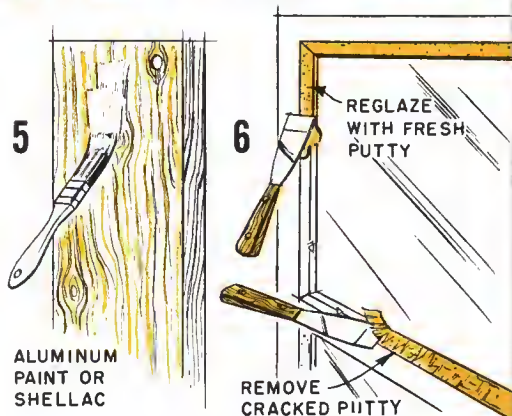
Spray Painting the House

PRIME GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS with zinc-chromate coating if surfaces are clean (Fig. 10). Use Rust Sealing Primer after wire brushing if gutters show rust.

SPRAY PRIMER COAT of House Paint Undercoat to new work just as it comes from the can, or with as little thinning as possible.

SPRAY HOUSE on a still day, starting from the top and working down (Fig. 11). Use Master-Mixed exterior paints as they come from the can, or thinned slightly to give a full even spray. You can use a paint cup, but a $2\frac{1}{2}$ gal. paint tank will save time. Spray sections of the house as you would separate panels, blending in ends of lapped strokes. Apply a full wet paint film, but do not spray paint so thickly that it runs or sags. On new wood, apply two finish coats after primer. On previously painted work, apply one or two coats depending on paint's condition. Apply two coats if you change colors. Dampen stucco or brick with hose before spraying on a cement-base paint.

SPRAY SHUTTERS with Trim Paint before putting them in place again. Saw horses make it easy to arrange support for shutters, flower boxes, storm windows and screens (see Household Spray Painting).

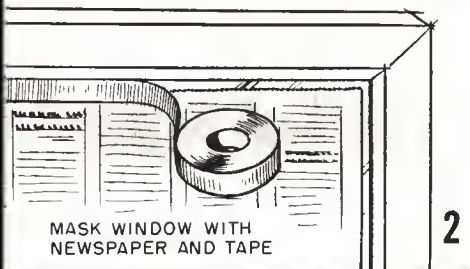


SPRAYING STORM WINDOWS

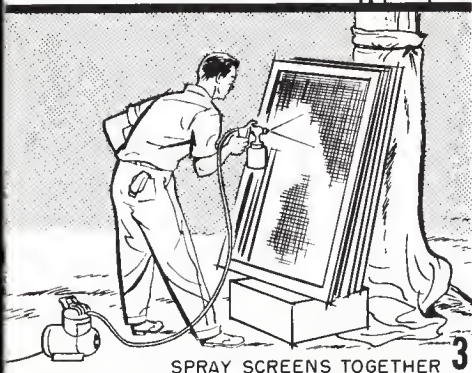
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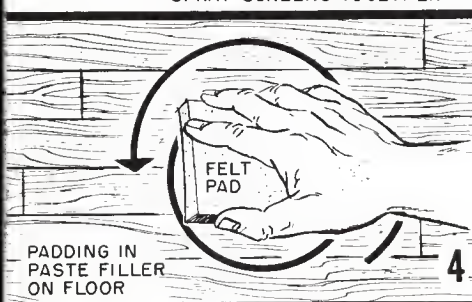
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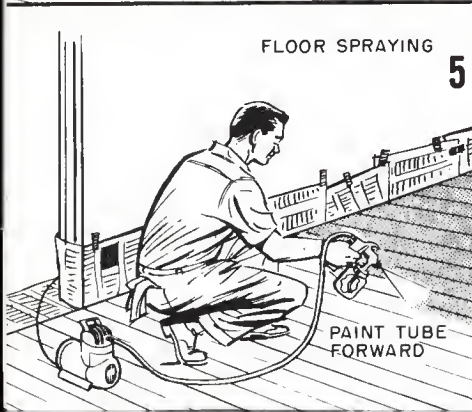
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Household Spray Painting

Once you have your Sears Craftsman spray equipment, you'll discover all sorts of opportunities for using it around the house. Here are a few ways your spray equipment will help you save time and turn out a professional looking job,—further proof that it doesn't take long for a spray gun to pay for itself around the house.

STORM SASH AND SCREENS are troublesome to paint with a brush, but are simple to spray (Fig. 1). Newspaper shields taped to the glass of storm sash are quick to apply and can be left on until all coats are dry (Fig. 2). You can also brush on Liquid Masking and use a movable shield of thin sheet metal or cardboard to catch any overspray. When the paint is dry, simply peel off the masking. Spray edges of sash frames head-on first. Screens are easy to paint if you spray screen cloth and frame the same color. Stack screens behind one another to save paint as in Fig. 3. Spray the screens with screen enamel, exterior spar varnish or exterior enamel thinned with turpentine. Separate screens after spraying screen cloth and spray paint frames one at a time.

HARDWOOD FLOORS except maple and birch require a filler to level pores if you plan to finish them with top coats of varnish, plastic finish or lacquer. For penetrating sealers, check directions on the package to determine if a filler is needed. Paste filler should be brushed on and padded in (Fig. 4). With a felt pad, rub the filler into the pores of the wood with a circular motion. Only apply filler to about 8-10 sq. ft. at a time to permit padding and wiping before it dries too much. When the filler begins to lose its gloss, immediately wipe it thoroughly with rough burlap across the grain. Use a sharp stick under burlap to clean out corners. After 24 hours, rub filler lightly with steel wool or fine sandpaper before spraying top finish coats. An angle head on the paint gun saves tipping it so much (Fig. 5). With a pressure-feed gun, the fluid tube can be turned forward to spray downward or turned toward the back for spraying upward.

SOFTWOOD FLOORS of fir or pine can be sprayed without filling. Spray on two coats of floor varnish, plastic finish, shellac or one of the colored floor and porch enamels. Wax over varnish or shellac will help to preserve the surface. However, all wax must be removed before refinishing or the paint coat will not dry.

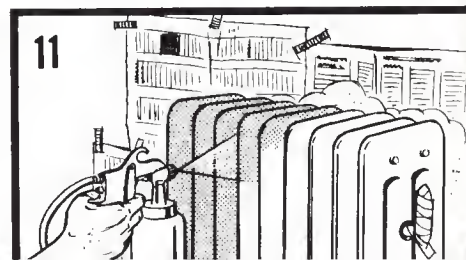
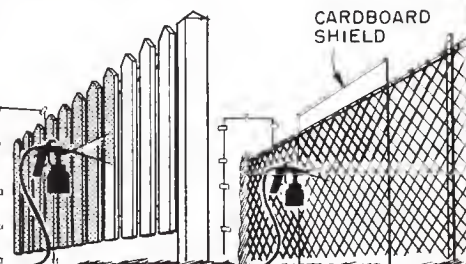
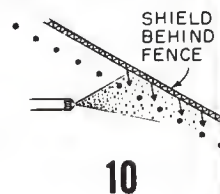
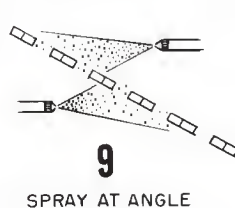
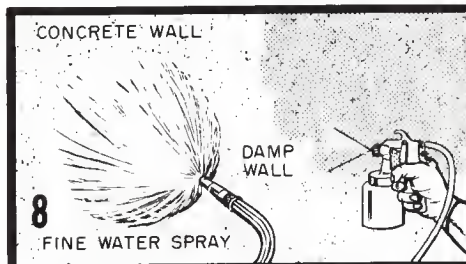
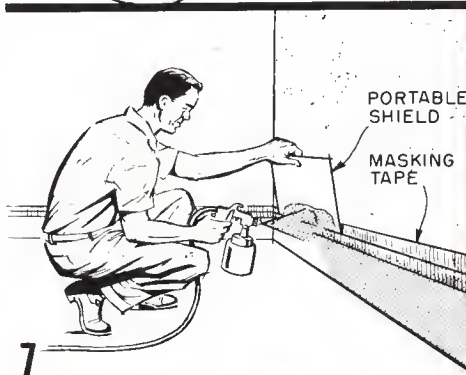
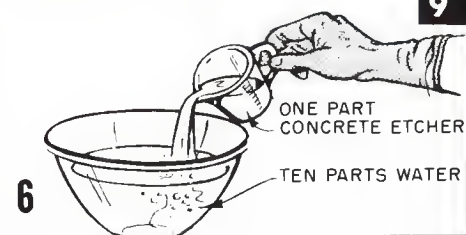
LINOLEUM AND TILE FLOORS can be coated with sealers or paints to change their color or preserve their surface. Spray linoleum with Master-Mixed Floor and Deck Enamel, or 4-Hour Enamel if you want to change the color or with clear Linoleum Lacquer if you want to preserve the linoleum's surface. Asphalt Tile Sealer can be applied to either asphalt or rubber tile to prevent the tiles' surface from absorbing grease, stains and dirt. A sealed surface wears longer and makes cleaning easier. Spray paints or floor lacquers with a 45° nozzle if possible for an even coating.

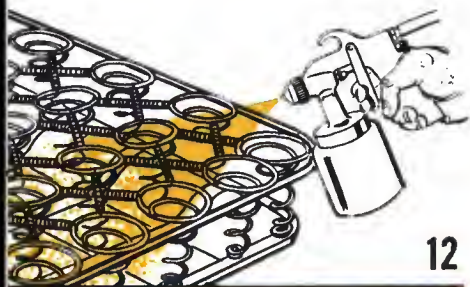
CONCRETE FLOORS need a special paint like Concrete Floor Enamel. You can quickly turn your basement into a comfortable dry game room or a place for the youngsters to play indoors by spraying the floor and the walls with an attractive, practical finish. Law-cast ceiling tile finishes off these basement rooms to increase the living space in your home. If the concrete floor is smooth, it's best to etch the surface and remove all grease with Concrete Etcher (Fig. 6). After thorough drying, mask off the walls with tape along the floor joint and use a portable shield when spraying as in Fig. 7. Spray the rubber-base floor enamel just as it comes from the can with a pressure-feed gun and external-mix nozzle.

BASEMENT WALLS of concrete or masonry can be sprayed with either cement-base, oil-base paints or the new Plastic Masonry Paint. If the walls have not been previously painted, you can spray cement-base paints. Brush away dirt and dampen walls with a fine water spray. Immediately start spraying the mixed paint with a pressure-feed gun and external mix nozzle (Fig. 8). Agitate the paint frequently, otherwise the pigment will settle to the bottom of the cup. Clean out the gun immediately after spraying with plain water. After about four hours, spray the painted surfaces with a fine mist of water from the spray gun to help the paint set. Latex-base flat paint for concrete or masonry basement walls can be sprayed over old paint that has been roughened with a wire brush or coarse sandpaper.

FENCES are sprayed at an angle to save paint (Fig. 9). Spray a picket fence with vertical strokes, usually one stroke to each side is enough for narrow pickets. Use a cardboard shield behind wire fences and shoot at a sharp angle (Fig. 10). Use exterior house paints on wood fences and aluminum paint or exterior enamel on wire fences or iron grillwork. Chromate Primer on new metal helps prevent rust.

RADIATORS AND REGISTERS are much simpler to spray than to paint with a brush (Fig. 11). Apply a metal primer or Enamel Undercoat and finish radiators or registers with enamel in the same color as the woodwork. A dark color on radiators aids in transferring heat by radiation.

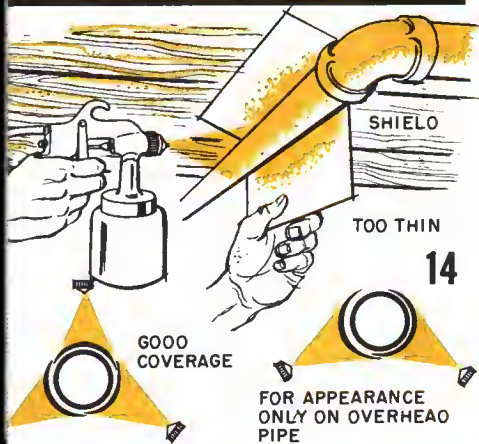




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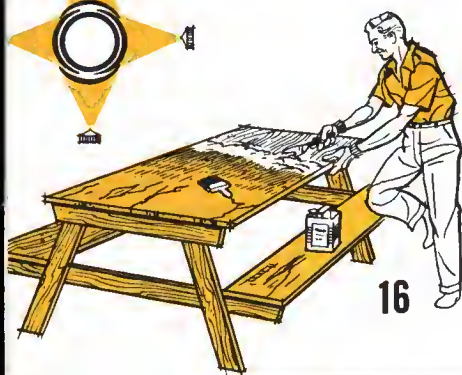
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16

BEDSPRINGS are a natural for spraying (Fig. 12). Brush off any rust or dirt with a wire brush. Spray Rust-Sealing Primer first, holding the gun at an angle, except when spraying each coil spring, to use as much of the spray as possible. Spray metal enamel as a second coat. If previous paint coat is in good condition, spray only once with metal enamel.

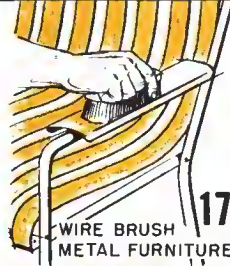
APPLIANCES AND METAL CABINETS such as refrigerator, washing machine, dryer, stove or drain board look like new when sprayed with Refrigerator Enamel (Fig. 13). Sand edges of chipped or cracked enamel with silicon carbide paper and wash with detergent to remove all oil and grease. Surface must be absolutely dry before spraying. On large appliances or cabinets mounted in place, protect walls, furniture or kitchen counters with *Workmaster* plastic drop-cloths. Mask all hardware and tape the rubber sealing gasket around the door of the refrigerator. Keep doors and windows open for ventilation. Spraying your kitchen cabinets, refrigerator and other appliances to match your kitchen or utility room's color scheme is an idea that's catching on too. You can also use the same 4-Hour Enamel on appliances as you do for room painting.

PIPES AND DUCTS indoors or out take on a neat, well-kept appearance when sprayed with aluminum paint or metal enamel. Adjust the gun to a small round pattern for pipes and catch the overspray with a light metal or cardboard shield as in Fig. 14. Use a small fan pattern for spraying exposed heating ducts. Often ducts in a basement playroom become hardly noticeable when painted the same color as walls or ceiling.

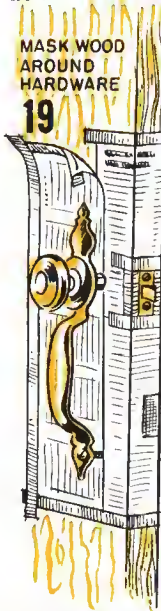
STOVES AND STOVE PIPES, like all irregular or curved surfaces, are easy to spray. Make sure surface is free from grease and dirt by washing in detergent or by wire brushing. Most high temperature paints are thin and easily sprayed according to directions on can. Cover pipe with three or four strokes with nozzle adjusted to spray a round pattern as in Fig. 15. Never paint when stove or pipes are hot.

OUTDOOR FURNITURE takes a beating from the weather and needs frequent refinishing. Wood furniture can usually be sprayed immediately after brushing off dust and dirt. If paint has peeled or cracked, remove it completely with Paint and Varnish Remover (Fig. 16) or, if only spots are peeling, sand them smooth. Apply enamel undercoat to bare spots. Spray 4-Hour Enamel in the shade you prefer from the many colorful shades available. Do not spray ordinary exterior house paints on outdoor furniture as it tends to chalk after weathering and rubs off on clothes or skin. Metal porch or yard furniture

should be wire-brushed to remove any rust and dirt (Fig. 17). Spray rusted spots with Rust-Sealing Primer. For a top coat, spray Auto Enamel, Exterior Enamel or 4-Hour Enamel. Wicker, peel cane, bamboo, rattan, or perforated metal furniture is almost impossible to paint with a brush, but spraying does the job in a hurry (Fig. 18). Clean thoroughly with a stiff bristle brush before painting. Spray Heavy-Duty Spar Varnish for a clear finish or 4-Hour Enamel in colors. Thin about 15% with Turpentine to prevent paint from caking in joints.



BRASS AND COPPER door knobs, letter slot and other hardware can be kept clean and shiny by spraying it with Heavy-Duty Spar Varnish if it is outside (Fig. 19) or with Wipe-On Plastic Finish inside the house. If the brass or copper is stained or corroded, clean with a metal polish before spraying.

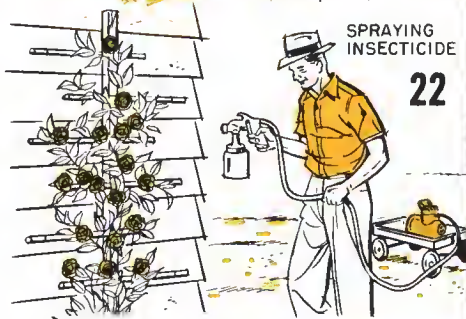


TOYS AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS around the house are naturals for spraying because of their irregular shape (Fig. 20). Mask off moving parts or bright plated areas. Let each coat of enamel dry thoroughly before spraying another coat. The one important thing to remember is that surfaces to be painted must be clean and dry. Bikes, wagons and tricycles can look new again with your spray gun and 4-Hour Enamel.

MOTH PROOFING by spraying a liquid moth killer speeds up an otherwise time-consuming twice-yearly job. Hang the garments or blankets from a ceiling hook to allow you to turn them around easily (Fig. 21). If possible, arrange the spray set-up to shoot the overspray into the storage chest. Spray both inside and outside of the garments and hang them away immediately in a tight closet.



SPRAYING INSECTICIDES AND WEED-KILLERS with your spray gun takes much of the work out of this household chore (Fig. 22). A siphon-feed spray gun makes cleaning-up easier, but the pressure-feed gun can be used as well. Make sure to clean all the equipment thoroughly between jobs as weed-killer can also kill flowers and shrubs. Extra lengths of hose or a little cart for the compressor and a long #14 wire extension cord allow you to cover a larger area quickly. A paint tank (2½ gal. capacity) can help this job become quick, easy and fun.



CLEANING WITH A BLOWER NOZZLE blows dirt out of small work (Fig. 23). Use the compressor as a source for air to fill tires on your car and farm equipment when hose is fitted with an air chuck. Don't forget you can also inflate youngsters' wading pools, footballs and bike tires. These are just a few of the hundreds of uses for your paint spray outfit.



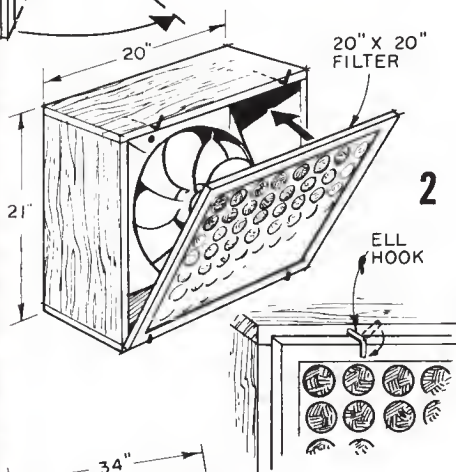
Workshop Spraying

You can count on your paint sprayer to handle many jobs in the home workshop. To make it even handier to use, set aside a corner or a place in your workshop so you can spray your projects as you build them. The sprayer becomes another power tool that saves you time and effort in your shop, just like your table saw, jointer and drill press. Whatever you can paint with old-fashioned methods you can spray better—just like a professional spray-painter in industry.

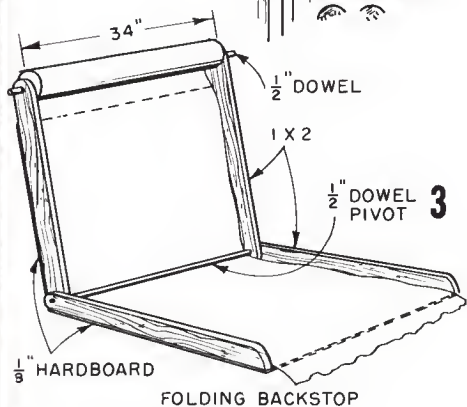
A SPRAY BOOTH in part of your shop will confine the overspray or mist to a localized area. Your spray booth doesn't need to be a permanent set-up—you can use plastic drop cloths or large sheets of paper in light wood or aluminum frames that swing quickly out of the way when you're not spraying (Fig. 1). Keep a Class B fire extinguisher handy as a precaution against fires.

FOLDING SPRAY BOOTH

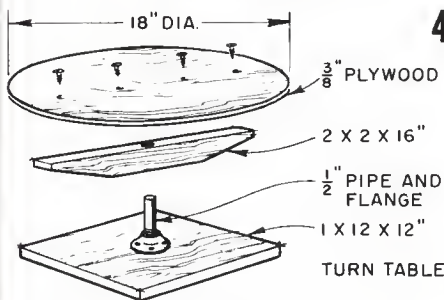
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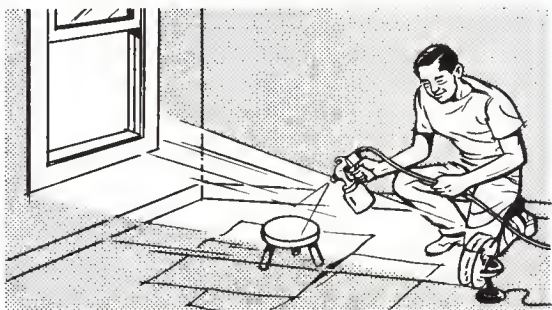
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FORCED VENTILATION in the paint booth is desirable. An ordinary 8 or 12-in. household fan can be used to exhaust the air. Keep the paint spray away from the fan's direct air stream as a safety measure. Place the fan in front of the spray booth, so it blows toward the filter box and window. Fans with totally enclosed motors may be placed inside the filter box, but open motors with sparking brushes may ignite flammable vapors. For cold parts of the country, set the fan back from the window far enough to allow you to open and close the window. On the shop side of the fan, make a frame to hold a 1-in. thick Homart glass fiber furnace filter. These are available in 20x20-in. sizes. The filter catches any paint particles before the air is blown outside.

A REPLACEABLE BACKSTOP cuts down on the clean-up time and keeps your spray booth looking shipshape. You can construct the backstop with a roller to hold the tag end rolls of newsprint that can usually be obtained from your local newspaper (Fig. 3). For a simple backstop, use fiberboard with printed newspaper pages thumb-tacked to it.

REVOLVING DOLLY for small to medium-size work speeds spraying of projects up to furniture sizes. You can make a simple turntable dolly out of plywood and pipe as shown in Fig. 4. Another type of dolly for larger work is a simple flat frame with casters for turning the work in front of you instead of dragging the paint gun and hose around the work (Fig. 5).

BENT-UP HARDWARE FABRIC SUPPORT for small work in the paint booth prevents paint dust from bouncing back onto the work and allows you to spray the top and all four sides without moving the work (Fig. 6).

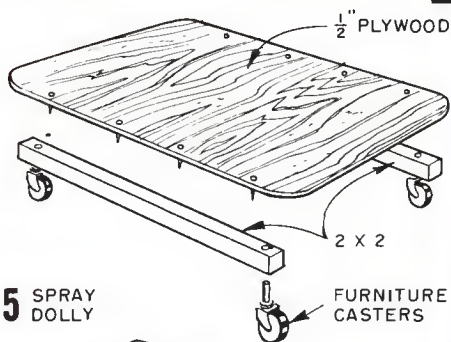
STENCIL SPRAYING adds versatility to your spray gun and speeds the finishing of many similar projects (Fig. 7). With a stencil set-up you can also decorate plain cloth with textile paints for draperies, towels, tablecloths and napkins. By matching stencils, you can spray two or more colors for added decoration. Stencils already cut or stencil patterns are available from magazines or hobby stores in a great variety of designs. If you cut your own stencils from patterns, be sure to use a hard, treated paper that will not allow the paint to penetrate after a few sprayings.

For clean-cut lines, the stencil must lie closely onto the work. Adjust the nozzle to spray a small round pattern and direct the spray directly at the stencil openings. Paper stencils can be stuck to the work with double-faced masking tape or rubber cement. Thin metals can be used for stencils for many reproductions to save clean-up time. After each spraying the stencil should be wiped clean to prevent wet paint from marking the next piece to be sprayed. Intricate stencil patterns can be cut from .020 aluminum or sheet metal with a fine-toothed jeweler's saw or a jig saw. Where two or more colors are to be stenciled, key the stencils to one location with holes or bent tabs to register each color in relation to the others.

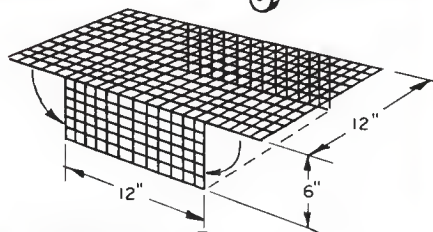
OPERATING A FORGE is simple with your compressor. Connect the tube to the underside of the forge with a 1 or 1½-in. pipe because high pressure is not required.

WORKSHOP SPRAY TIME-SAVERS

1. Cover compressor with a cardboard box to keep spray mist from coating it (Fig. 8). Make sure air intake is open.
2. Small container inside pressure-feed paint cup simplifies clean-up for small jobs or when changing colors frequently (Fig. 9).
3. Spray directly from open container of paint with siphon-feed gun to save clean-up (Fig. 10).



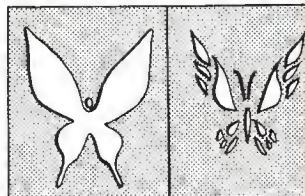
5 SPRAY DOLLY



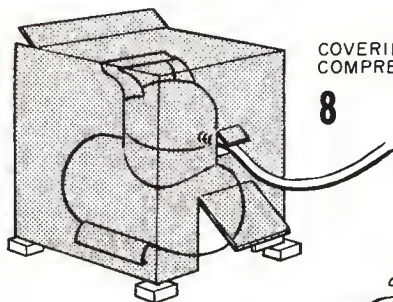
6 HARDWARE CLOTH SUPPORT



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YELLOW BLACK
STENCILING TWO COLORS

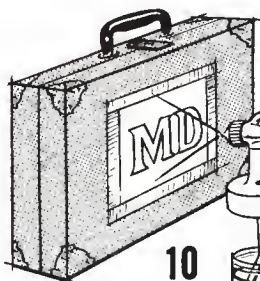
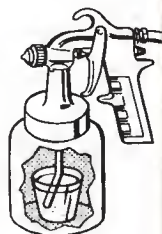


COVERING COMPRESSOR

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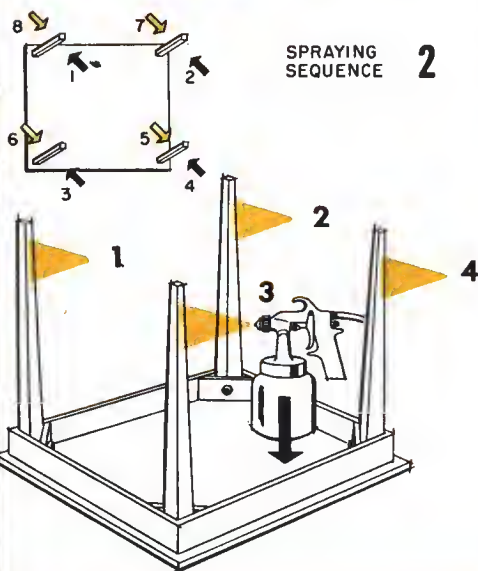
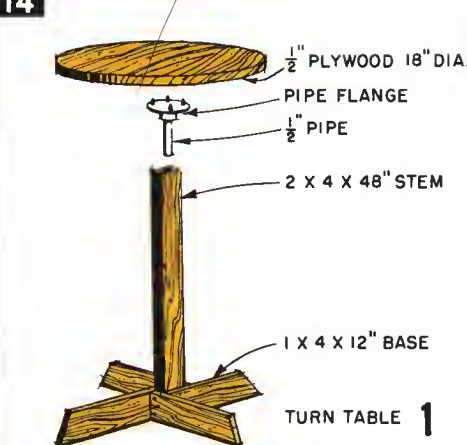
SMALL CONTAINER
INSIDE PRESSURE
CUP SIMPLIFIES
CLEANING GUN

9



10

SIPHON GUN
SPRAYS FROM
DISPOSABLE
CONTAINER



Finishing furniture is a wonderful way to add beauty and charm to your home with your spray outfit. It's fun to furnish your home beautifully by spray finishing low-cost, ready-to-paint furniture. Or you can spray paint remover on second-hand pieces to remove the old finish and turn them into gleaming, new-looking furniture at a fraction of the cost of new furniture. Spraying is the way professionally made furniture is finished, and your furniture finishing will look professional too if you finish it with your own Craftsman spray outfit.

SANDING the surface of new work before finishing means a better job because no finish is better than the preparation of the surface under it. Most ready-to-finish furniture has been sanded, but it often needs a final sanding with 4/0 or 5/0 cabinet paper to remove dirt stains or shipping marks. Home-made furniture should be sanded first with a medium 1/0 or 2/0 paper and then with progressively finer grains to the 5/0 paper that produces a fine surface for finishing. Open-coat aluminum oxide or silicon carbide sanding papers cut faster and fill up slower than either flint or garnet papers. Once sanding is complete, you're ready to apply the final finish.

ENAMEL such as Master-Mixed 4-Hour Enamel is the simplest final finish for tables, chairs, chests or other furniture. Enamel is particularly good for pine furniture or other soft woods. Chairs and tables are much easier to finish if you can support them on a pedestal. Fig. 1 shows a simple support pedestal that allows you to rotate the work in front of your fixed spray station. If you can't work with a pedestal, start painting the legs first as in Fig. 2. Paint two sides of legs first, then follow with opposite sides. On chests or casework, spray inside first, then outside (Fig. 3). Spray enamel undercoat first, then follow with two thin coats of 4-Hour Enamel. Sand the undercoat and first coats of 4-Hour Enamel. Sand the undercoat and first coat of enamel with 6/0 open-coat garnet paper or medium steel wool when coatings are thoroughly dry. Be careful not to sand through paint coating along edges. Do not sand or rub final coat of enamel.

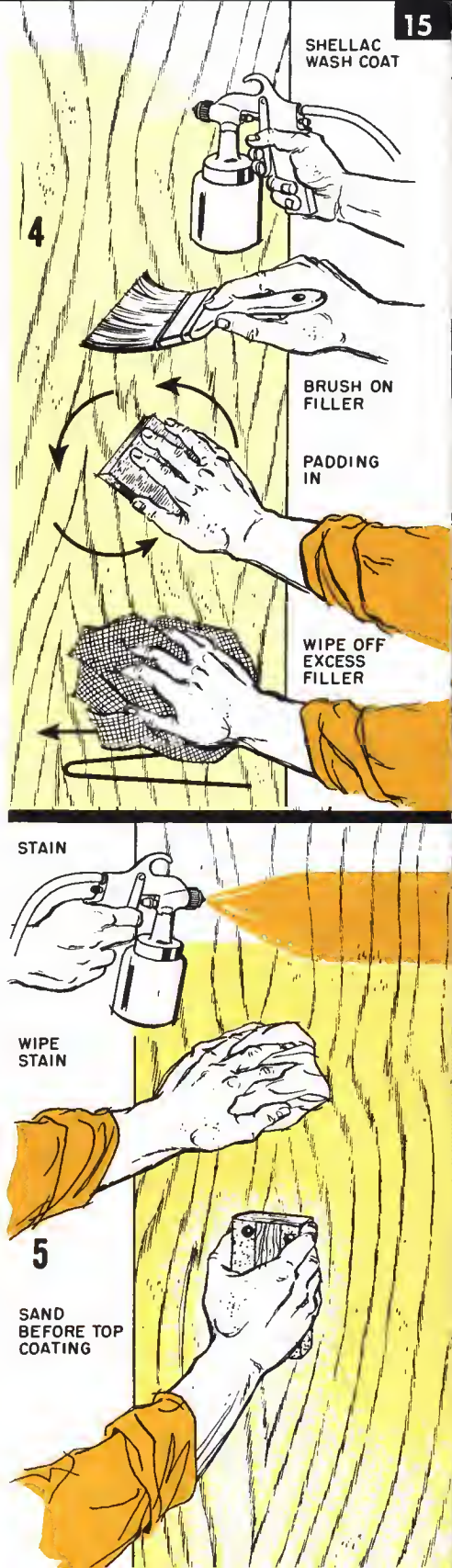
HARDWOOD FURNITURE FINISHING calls for clear finish or transparent stains to show the attractive grain of the wood. Sanding to remove scratches and all surface marks is even more important for these finishes than for enamels because transparent finishes show up tiny scratches. Finish the sanding with 6/0 (220 grit) silicon carbide or aluminum oxide paper. For a completely natural finish without added color of any kind, spray close-grain wood like birch,

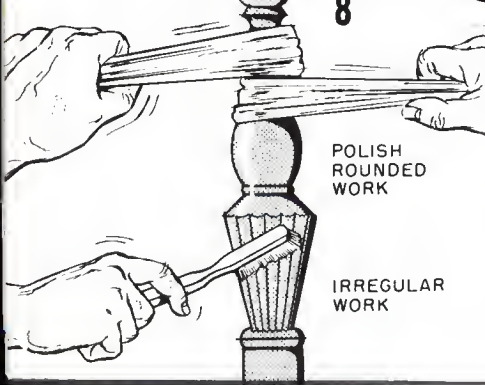
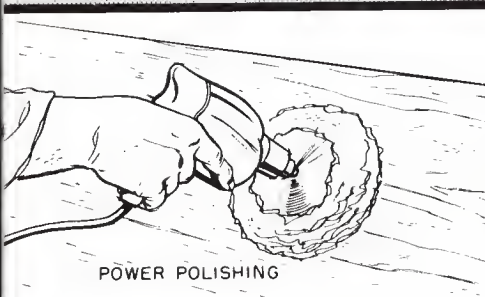
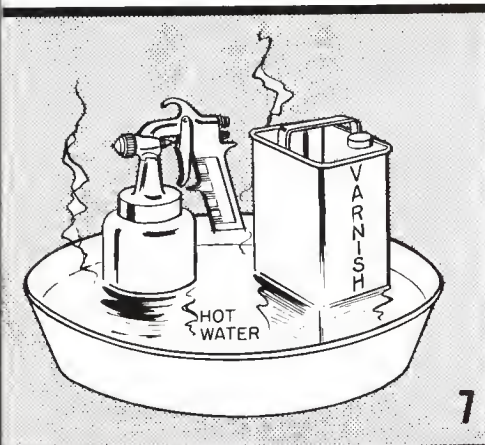
maple or gum with two or more coats of varnish, plastic finish or lacquer. Rub each coat except the last smooth with 6/0 open-coat garnet paper or medium steel wool. Rub the final coat to a satin finish with pumice and oil. For open-grain woods like oak, mahogany or walnut, you'll need a filler (Fig. 4). Spray a wash coat of white shellac or lacquer (wash coat is regular shellac or lacquer 1 part, thinner 2 parts). When this wash coat is dry, sand lightly with 6/0 paper, then brush on natural paste wood filler. When the paste filler loses its glossy sheen (about 15 minutes after application under normal drying conditions), pad it in quickly with a felt pad using circular sweeps. Immediately after padding-in, rub the filler cross-grain with a rough burlap rag. Change folds of the burlap often to keep a clean surface down. Let the filler dry for 24 hours, then sand smooth with 6/0 paper. Finish with two or more sprayed coats of white shellac, clear lacquer or varnish.

STAINS add tinted tones to wood and bring out the grain structure more prominently. Any of the water-base, oil or NGR (non-grain-raising) stains for brush application can be sprayed easily. *Master-Mixed Wiping Stains* are particularly adapted to spray application. Remember to apply stain to only a small panel or section at a time to allow time for wiping off stains to control depth of color. If possible, spray a leg or panel complete to eliminate end laps. Spray on the stain (Fig. 5), and, when it begins to lose its surface gloss, wipe off the stain with a clean cloth. For a lighter shade, allow the stain to penetrate into the wood only two to five minutes before wiping it off. Wipe in the direction of the grain for even tones. After stain has dried for at least 24 hours, spray on a wash coat of shellac or lacquer for open-grain woods only. Apply paste filler in the same or slightly darker shade than the stain as noted above. Sand filler coat lightly when dry and apply top coats (Fig. 5).

BLEACHING furniture woods is possible with either hydrogen peroxide or oxalic acid, but these bleaches tend to raise the grain of the wood unnecessarily. Prepared bleaching materials which are safer to use and easier to control are readily available in the paint department of your nearest Sears store. Follow the specific directions on the package for best results (Fig. 6). If you should use a grain-raising bleach or stain, you can lessen its effects by spraying the surface first with lukewarm water. Let the water dry and sand down the raised grain before starting the bleaching or staining. Excessive sanding after bleaching or staining removes parts of the desired blond or stained tones.

FINISH COATS or top coats such as lacquers, plastic finish, varnishes or shellac are more easily sprayed than brushed on furniture.





Shellac is available in orange and white types. Orange is satisfactory for dark woods, but white shellac is a must for light-taned woods like birch, white oak and maple. Shellac dries quickly and can usually be recoated in two hours. However, shellac does not withstand much hard surface wear. Unless the surface is protected by wax, shellac also water-spots readily. When spraying shellac, use an external-mix gun because of shellac's quick drying characteristics and spray in a dry, cool room if possible. Thin the first shellac top coat to a 1-lb. cut (the equivalent of 1 lb. of dry shellac dissolved in 1 gal. of thinner). Apply top coat of 2-lb. cut shellac. Sand each coat lightly with 6/0 paper, and apply paste wax to final coat after sanding. Polish wax coating with a dry cloth for a satin, natural-looking finish that's easy to care for.

Lacquer resists damage from heat and alcohol and comes in a variety of types for special finishes. Lacquer is a finish used by most professional furniture makers and is not easily applied by any other method than spraying. Apply lacquers with an external-mix, siphon-feed gun if one is available, although a pressure-feed gun can be used with an external-mix nozzle. Apply two or more coats of lacquer, sanding all coats but the last with 5/0 or 6/0 silicon carbide, aluminum oxide or garnet paper. Rub the last coat to a satin finish with pumice in oil.

Synthetic or Clear Plastic finishes are recent developments and wear longer than most other clear top-coating materials. Master-Mixed Wipe-On Clear Plastic Finish resists wear, acids, alkalis, water and grease better than most other top coats too. Use either the siphon or pressure-feed gun for spraying synthetic. Rub out the final coating with very fine steel wool or pumice and oil.

Varnish sprays easily with either a siphon or pressure-feed gun, although some varnishes require thinning slightly to spray with a siphon-feed gun. Often it's possible to heat the varnish to thin it by holding the paint cup in a pan of hot water (Fig. 7). Apply several thin coats of varnish and let dry about 24 hours between coats. Because of varnish's slow-drying characteristics, trying to spray a thick coat usually results in sags or runs. Sand all coats but the last with 5/0 or 6/0 silicon carbide, aluminum oxide or garnet paper. Rub final coat to a satin finish as noted above for other finishes.

Wax final finish is not sprayed on because a paste wax protects longer than a liquid material. After final rubbing of last top coat, rub on one or two thin coats of paste wax and polish to a satin finish with a soft, dry cloth (Fig. 8).

Refinishing Old Furniture

17

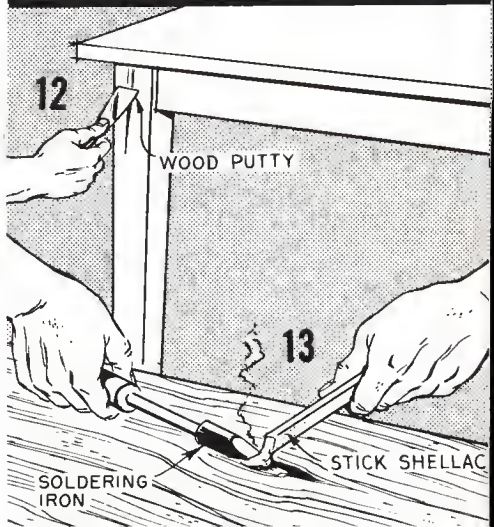
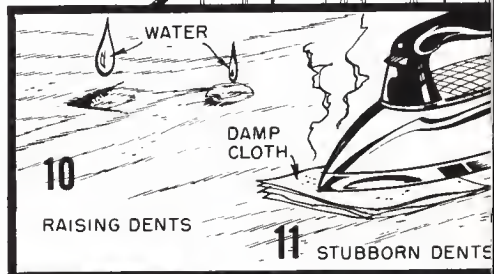
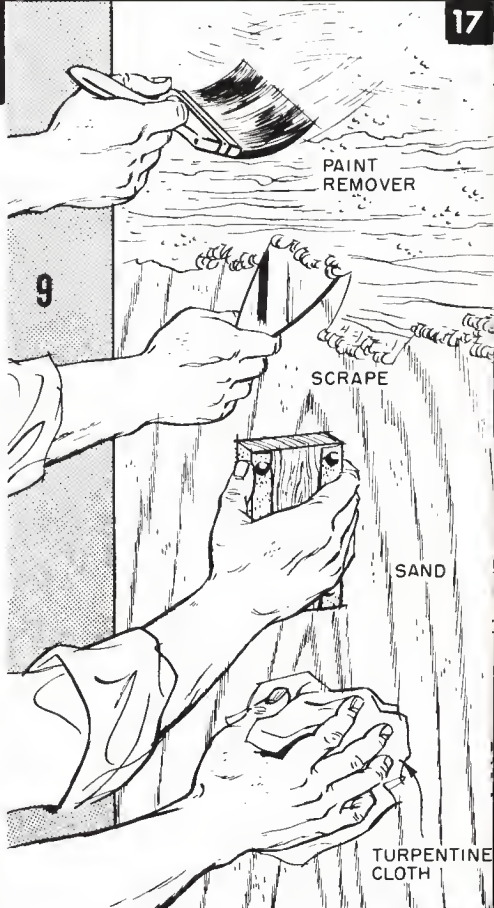
Old and used furniture looks that way primarily because of the finish that is dirty, cracked, orange peeled or because it is a dark, old-fashioned dingy color. Most good furniture remains sound under the surface coating and only needs a new finish to restore it to a useful good-looking life. The simplest way to refinish old furniture is to sand the surface coating to a smooth surface with 3/0 or 4/0 paper and spray with two coats of a colored enamel such as 4-Hour Enamel. If the old finish is to be covered completely, it isn't necessary to remove all of the old finish as long as the surface is smooth.

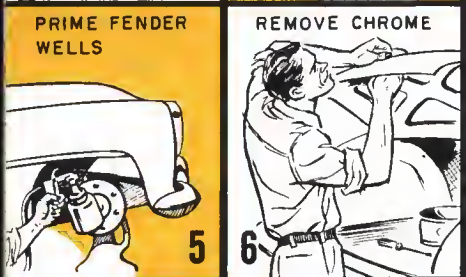
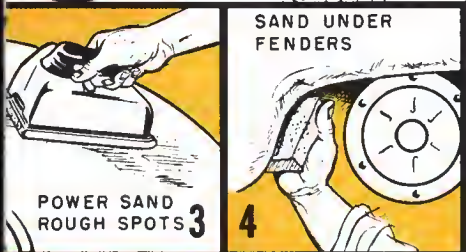
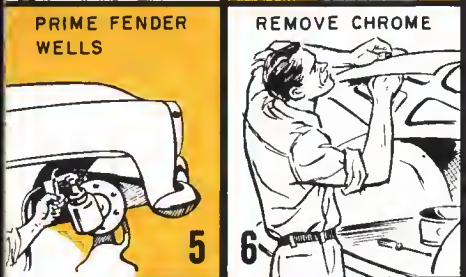
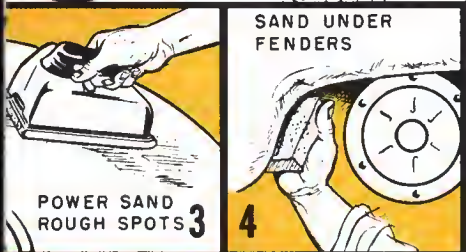
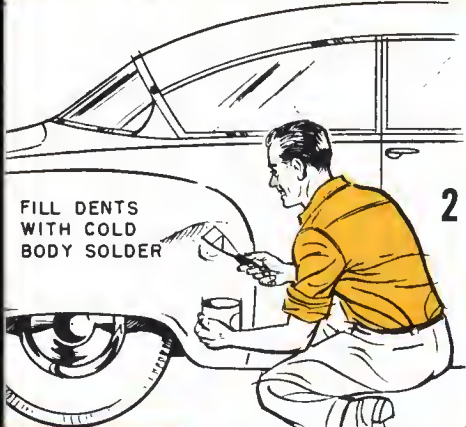
REMOVING THE OLD FINISH is a must for any type of finish except enameling (see above). Liquid or paste chemical paint removers are safe and easy to use inside the house and are much quicker than scraping and sanding (Fig. 9). Spread the paint remover on the old finish according to directions on the container. Let the remover work on the surface. When the finish becomes wrinkled and bubbley, scrape off the soft surface with a putty knife. Sand the cleaned surface and wipe with a cloth dampened in turpentine. Most modern paint and varnish removers do not require any neutralization and do not raise the grain of the wood. Smooth the surface with 3/0 or 4/0 paper before starting the refinishing.

RAISING DENTS in old furniture can usually be done after the surface finish is removed. Drip a few drops of water on the dent and let it soak in (Fig. 10). The bruised fibers of the wood absorb the moisture and expand to their former shape. Sometimes added heat from an iron placed over a damp pad speeds up the process (Fig. 11) or raises stubborn dents.

CRACKS AND HOLES can be filled with Softwood or a mixture of sawdust and resin glue pressed into the crack and sanded smooth when dry (Fig. 12). If these cracks or holes are on the top surface where they would show, fill them as before, but reduce the top surface below the plane of the furniture piece with a spatula or screwdriver tip. After the filler sets, fill the top flush with the overall surface with stick shellac according to the directions above for new work.

Once you have the old furniture's surface cleaned and sanded smooth, complete the refinishing according to the directions above for new work.





Repainting Your Car or Farm Equipment

Spraying your car yourself can save you about 90% of the cost of a comparable professional job. With your sprayer and about \$3 for materials, you can have a new-looking car that you'll be proud to own and drive.

SURFACE PREPARATION is the key to a top-notch spray job on your car. After a thorough washing (Fig. 1), you'll want to bump out the tiny dimples or nicks that every car picks up after several years of service. Cold body solder can also be used to fill the gouges or deep scratches that can't be knocked out with a hammer and dolly (Fig. 2). The entire surface of the car should be sanded, at least slightly, for a smooth under-surface (Fig. 3). It isn't necessary to remove all the paint except where the paint has started to peel or the metal underneath is rusting through. A rotary or platen-type power sander with 2/0 silicon carbide paper will take most of the work out of this job. Be sure to sand underneath the edges of fenders, hood, front and back splash pans and the edge of the rear deck lid (Fig. 4). Use the power sander lightly because it cuts fast and can quickly remove too much paint and metal. Follow the power sanding with a light hand sanding. Paint along these edges is usually eroded after several years, and it's necessary to get down to bare metal before starting to apply a new outer surface. For hand sanding, use a 2/0 silicon carbide paper first and follow with a light overall smoothing with 6/0 silicon carbide wet-dry paper moistened for extra smooth cutting. Where you applied cold body solder, sand the areas smooth and feather edges to meet adjoining surfaces. Also feather edges of areas where paint had peeled off.

If the present paint on your car is peeling all over and is rusty in enough spots to need overall treatment, you may find it easier to spray on a paint remover and take off the present finish completely.

Remove all chrome trim or accessories that can be removed. Using masking tape and newspapers, mask off all glass and permanently fixed chrome or other surfaces not to be sprayed (Fig. 7). Parts that are removed and which are to be painted can be sprayed away from the car. This may seem a little tedious, but keep in mind the spraying speed it will make possible and the professional looking job you'll have.

Support the car on blocks in a garage, if possible, and remove all the wheels. You can also cover the wheels and tires with newspaper and leave them on the car.

Under the wheel-wells, scrub off all collected dirt and road grime, sand the under surfaces with 1/0 or 2/0 silicon carbide paper and spray these areas first with a rust-inhibiting paint (Fig. 6). Later, when spraying the exterior surfaces, spray on a top coating of regular enamel.

First coat should be a metal primer. Since many enamels pick up dust during the first 30 to 60 minutes after spraying, work in a dust-free garage. To further settle any dust that may be stirred up by the air spray, moisten the floor of the garage with a light spraying of water from your spray gun (Fig. 8). Before taking spray gun in hand, wipe off the car's surface with a tack rag to remove all traces of settled dust.

Spray a full wet coat on each panel before going on to another part of the car (Fig. 9). For example, spray the complete width of the car top in one section if possible to eliminate end laps. Avoid spraying any spot too heavily; that might cause runs or sags. However, if you should spray any spot too heavily, sand it down to a smooth meeting surface with surrounding areas. Wear a respirator when spraying inside a garage.

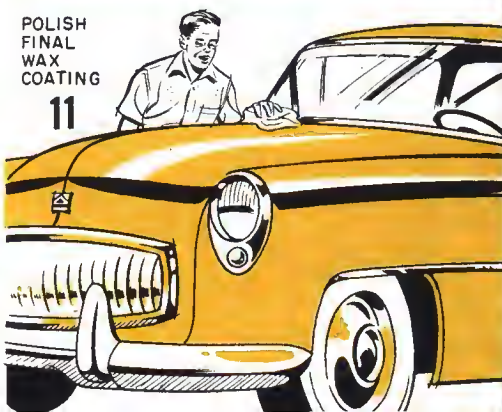
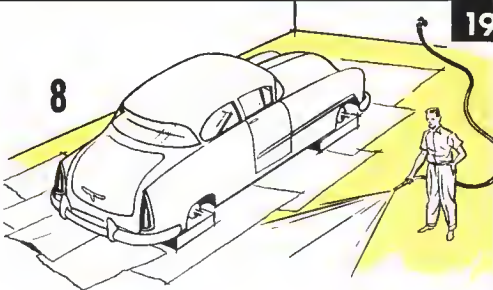
Sand the undercoat down smoothly by hand with 4/0 or 6/0 silicon carbide paper, being careful not to sand through paint along edges. Before attempting to spray on the finish coats, remove all traces of the sanded point dust with a tack rag.

Spray an one or two finish coats of Master-Mixed Auto Enamel in thin coats. Don't attempt to move the car between coats.

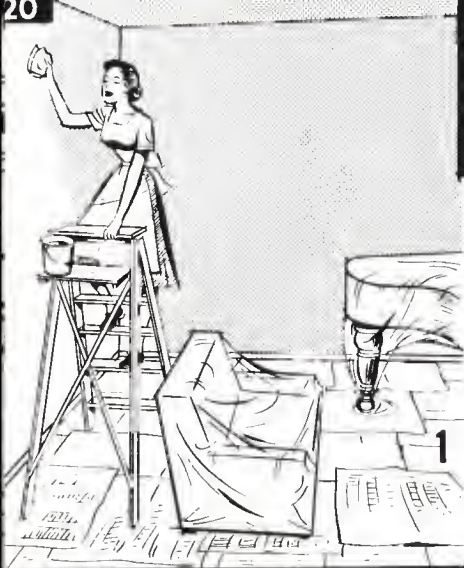
Final striping with a Workmaster striping tool adds a truly professional touch to your car spraying (Fig. 10). Select a contrasting color and stripe after the last enamel coat has dried for at least 48 hours.

For a 2-tone color finish, mask the line between colors with masking tape while spraying the opposite color. You can also spray wide stripes by masking both sides of the striped area with masking tape.

Let the enamel fully harden for at least two weeks before attempting to rub down the surface with rubbing compound or applying a wax coating (Fig. 11). In most cases, the final protective wax coating is all that's needed.



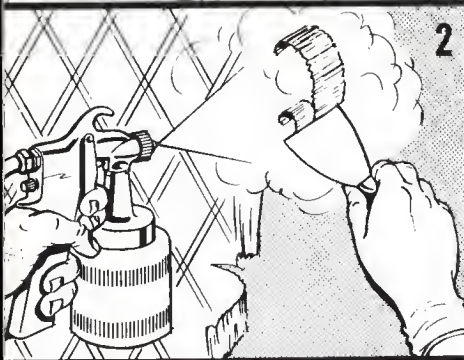
Spray Painting the Inside of Your Home



1

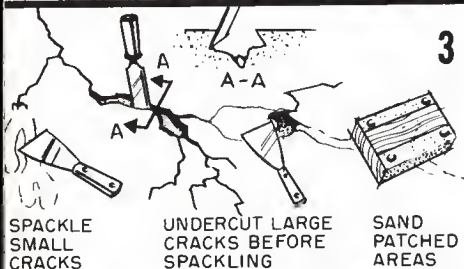
Spraying is a fast, safe way to paint new work or to redecorate your home if you observe several precautions—

1. On new work, finish ceiling, walls and wood work in that order before finishing the floor.
2. Make sure windows and doors are left open for ventilation and wear a respirator while spraying to keep out paint mist.
3. Do not spray in any room where there are open fires, and do not smoke during actual spraying as most thinners are flammable.

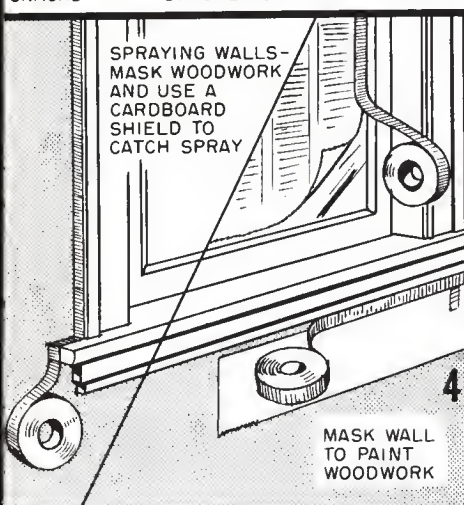


2

For redecorating rooms, you'll find it's best to move all the furniture out of the room and seal off doors to adjoining rooms because paint dust gets into even small openings. If you must leave large pieces of furniture in the room, cover them with plastic drop-cloths and tape or tie them tightly around the base (Fig. 1). If you plan to sand and refinish the floor, postpone that job until after all painting is finished. However, if you do not plan to redecorate the floor, cover it with several layers of newspaper or heavy brown wrapping paper and tape down edges around walls. Tape papers together in the center of the room too, to keep them in place (Fig. 1). If you are using latex or water-base paints or vinyl plastic paints, any spray dust will be dry and can be easily brushed up or vacuumed.



3



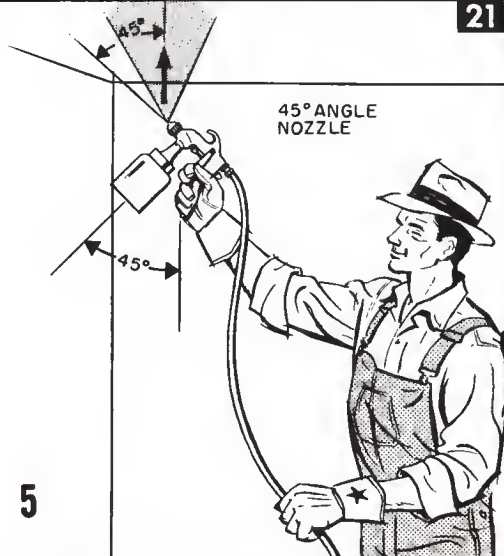
4

Wash previously painted ceilings and walls with a wall washing powder (sold under various trade names), working from the bottom up, before pointing to remove loose dirt and greasy film that keeps paint from sticking (Fig. 1). While you can paint over papered walls if the surface is tight and uniform, you'll get a neater job if you soak the paper and remove it first. Use your spray gun to spray several applications of hot water onto the paper until it is soaked. Then remove the paper with a wide putty knife. (Fig. 2). Patch any cracks or holes in the plaster with Spackling Plaster (Fig. 3). On wide cracks, chisel a reverse V-groove to give the Spackling Plaster a good grip. Sand patches smooth after they dry and cover with Master-Mixed Wall Primer and Sealer. Mask off woodwork and windows as in Fig. 4.

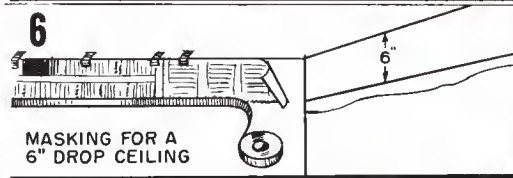
WOODWORK may be finished with an oil-base paint in the same color as the walls or in a contrasting color. If the previous paint coat is hard and glossy, dull the surface by sanding with fine garnet paper, then wash with a wall washing compound. Mask off the joints between the woodwork and the painted walls with tape and paper shields (Fig. 4). Adjust the spray nozzle for minimum overspray. Here again, the use of a movable shield reduces the amount of masking required. If you plan to paint woodwork and window frames a contrasting color, you may find it easier to brush paint these portions to save excessive masking required and the possibility of overspray striking painted walls.

SPRAY THE CEILING FIRST (Fig. 5) preferably with a 45°-nozzle to prevent excessive dusting. You can, however, turn the fluid tube toward the handle and adjust the nozzle to spray on a pattern. Pointing the ceiling a light color diffuses light throughout the room. Set a 2-in. thick plank over boxes or on step-ladders to save time and to help blend in end-laps as you spray. Oil-base paints tend to show lap marks more than water-base or rubber latex paints. On oil-base paints, always work to a wet edge (Fig. 11). A good trick to reduce the apparent height of high ceilings in older homes is to paint a 6 or 8-in. border around the top of the walls in the same color as the ceiling (Fig. 6). You can also stencil a pattern around the top of walls as in Fig. 7.

WALLS are next. When the ceiling has dried, mask the edges around the joint between the ceiling and walls with tape and newspaper skirts as in Fig. 8. Using a movable shield helps to reduce the size of the masking needed around the edges of the ceiling. Remove switch and plug-in socket plates and tape a paper shield over the switches and plugs (Fig. 9). Lower ceiling lighting fixtures and cover them with a paper shield (Fig. 10). Follow the spray pattern in Fig. 11 to cover the walls using the paint just as it comes from the can after thorough mixing. Apply the second coat in the same pattern or change direction of strokes as in Fig. 11.



5



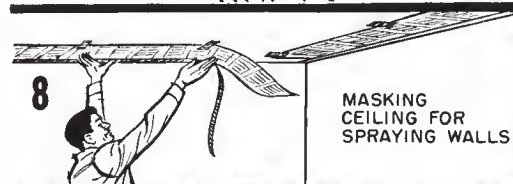
6

MASKING FOR A
6" DROP CEILING



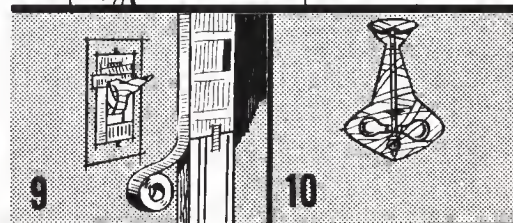
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SPRAYING
BORDER
THROUGH
MASK

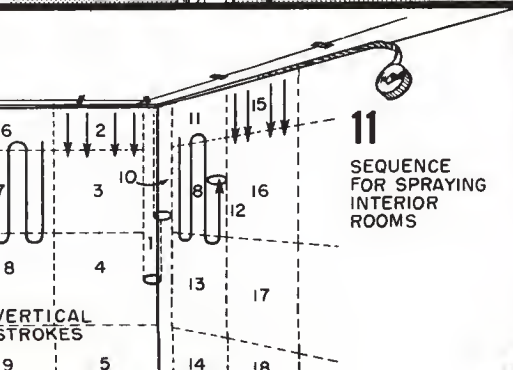


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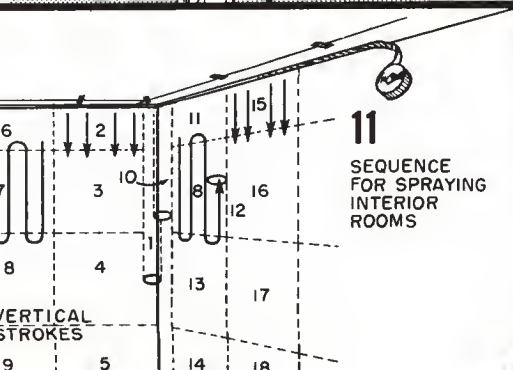
MASKING
CEILING FOR
SPRAYING WALLS



9



10



SEQUENCE
FOR SPRAYING
INTERIOR
ROOMS

HORIZONTAL
STROKES

VERTICAL
STROKES

HEAVY CENTER

HEAVY END

HALF MOON

DUMB BELL

1

SAGS

RUNS

2

TOO LITTLE OVERLAP RESULTS IN A STREAKY FINISH



3

GUN TOO FAR FROM WORK CAUSES FOGGING



4

SANDY

OVERSPRAY

ORANGE PEEL

6

SPUTTERING SPRAY

8

NOZZLE DRIP

PACKING NUT LEAK

Spray Pattern Indications of Trouble

Heavy End (Fig. 1A) usually results from a partially clogged nozzle. Unscrew the cap to remove the orifice and clean it thoroughly in thinner.

Heavy Center (Fig. 1B) may be due to too little air pressure or too heavy a paint for available pressure.

Half-Moon (Fig. 1C) results from a nozzle orifice that is partially clogged around one side. Clean nozzle. If half-moon pattern persists, tip may be damaged.

Dumb-Bell (Fig. 1D) pattern with heavy blobs at ends results from clogged orifice at center. Clean orifice. If trouble persists, orifice may be damaged.

Work Pattern Indications of Trouble

Sags and Runs (Fig. 2) come from poor spraying technique—trying to spray on too heavy a coat with one pass at the spray gun. Don't thin paint unnecessarily. With 35 pounds-per-square-inch pressure you can spray many paints at can consistency.

Streaks (Fig. 3) result from poor overlapping, poor blending of end laps, or partially clogged nozzle. Practice spraying to get even film over surface.

Fogging (Fig. 4) comes from holding the gun too far from the work surface so that paint dries before it hits work or spraying material is too thin for pressure.

Scratchy or Sandy Surface results when dried paint dust from overspray sticks to wet paint (Fig. 5). Sandy surfaces occur most frequently with quick-drying lacquers or shellac. Spray wet coat and direct overspray away from newly painted surface.

Orange Peeling (Fig. 6) results when quick-drying lacquers are sprayed too thin and do not flow together or when material being sprayed is too heavy.

Gun Performance Problems

Nozzle Leaks (Fig. 7) result when valve needle is dirty or can't seat tightly. Clean thoroughly and check valve needle for binding in packing nut.

Sputtering Spray (Fig. 8) is caused by air in the fluid line caused from too little material in the cup or tipping the cup so the supply tube breaks the surface of the paint. Fluid tube may be loose or cracked. Sputtering can also be caused by trying to spray heavy paint with a siphon-feed gun or from a clogged vent hole in the paint cup.

No Paint Flow may be due to trying to spray a paint that is too thick. Try with water, and if that sprays, you'll need to thin material before it will spray. If water won't spray, gun is clogged or air supply is blocked.

Filter Blockage may cause heavy center spray pattern indicating too little air pressure or complete paint stoppage. Remove and clean filter.

Packing Nut Drip (Fig. 9) may be due to loose nut or dry packing. First tighten packing nut. If drip persists remove packing, oil it and replace.

Compressor Problems

Clagged Air Filter may reduce capacity. Clean when dirty and replace.

Motor Won't Start may be due to air pressure in hose; pull trigger to release pressure. Motor may not be plugged in or fuse is blown.

MORE COMPLETE CLEANING may be necessary occasionally.

1. After using 3-6 times, soak the nozzle tip and cap in a jar of solvent overnight. With a broomstick or a sharpened matchstick, clean out the orifice (Fig. 6). **NEVER USE A WIRE** to clean the tip as it may damage the opening.
2. Clean threads of cup cap and paint cup with a small brush, such as a toothbrush (Fig. 7).

HARDENED PAINT that results from leaving paint in the gun may be softened by soaking the gun parts in *Moster-Mixed Brush, Roller and Spray Cleaner* for several days. Softened paint may be washed away with water. Remove the valve needle, wipe it and clean the valve seat with a broomstick. Clean out the nozzle and threads of the paint cup as in complete cleaning. Don't soak rubber gaskets or poking in the paint cleaner.

CAUTION: When spraying water-mixed paints, clean the gun and nozzle parts first with clear water. Then wipe the needle and steel nozzle tip with turpentine to prevent the nozzle from rusting.

Nearly all problems with spray painting can be traced directly to improper cleaning, so it pays to keep the gun and all other equipment clean. Actually it takes less time to clean a paint gun than it does to clean a brush if you clean the gun immediately after the job is finished. The biggest problem of cleaning comes if you let the paint or other material get hard in the cup or the gun.

SIMPLE CLEANING should be done after each job.

1. With the compressor off, unscrew the cup top. Pull the trigger and let the paint drip into the cup (Fig. 1). Pour paint back into paint can.
2. Wipe off the tube with a paper towel (Fig. 2).
3. If your spray gun is a pressure-feed type, rinse out the paint cup quickly, discard that solvent and refill about one-quarter full. Reassemble gun and pull the trigger five or six times; then hold it open for 2-3 seconds. Spray into a cardboard box (Fig. 3) or out in the open air where the spray will not hit anything. Test against a scrap cardboard to see that the gun sprays only clear solvent. With a siphon-feed gun, use a paper cup or glass jar for clean solvent.
4. Develop pressure surges in the gun by holding a rag over the nozzle end and pull the trigger quickly several times (Fig. 4). Test for a clear spray again.
5. Hold the gun over the solvent cup, pull trigger and let solvent drip into the cup. Store gun with fluid tube hanging down.
6. Clean paint cup with solvent. Wipe threads clean on both cup and cap (Fig. 5).



Painting Materials and How to Spray Them

Type of Spraying Material	Nozzle Type*	Gun Type†	Thinner‡	% Thinner at Pressures		General Remarks
				35 psi	40 psi up	
Aluminum Enamel	Int.	Press.	T-P	0	0	radiators, pipes, bailers resists heat
Aluminum Paint	Int.	Press.	T-P	10	0	exterior surfaces
Auto Enamel	Ext.	Any	P	20	10-15	automobile spraying
Barn Paint	Int.	Press.	T	10	0	barns and fences
Brick and Masonry Paint	Ext.	Press.	W	25	15-20	porous masonry
Brick and Masonry Sealer	Any	Any	P	10	0	exterior masonry where clear finish is desired
Chromate Primer	Int.	Press.	T	20	10-15	galvanized metal
Clear Interior Varnish	Any	Any	T	10	0	floors and woodwork
Clear Plastic Finish	Any	Any	P	10	0	floors and int. surfaces
Clear Sealer	Ext.	Any	T-P	0	0	floors and woodwork
Concrete Floor Enamel	Ext.	Press.	P	10	0	concrete floors
Enamel Undercoat	Int.	Press.	T	10-15	5-10	new wood, interior
Exterior Enamel	Any	Press.	T	10-15	5-10	exterior wood or metal
Floor and Deck Enamel	Any	Any	T-P	10-15	5-10	wood or metal floors
4-hour Enamel	Any	Any	T-P	10-15	5-10	interior or exterior wood or metal surfaces
House Paint	Int.	Press.	T	10-15	5-10	exterior wood
House Paint Undercoat	Int.	Press.	T	15-20	10-15	new exterior wood surfaces
Linoleum Lacquer	Ext.	Any	L	0	0	linoleum and woodwork
Lag Siding Finish	Ext.	Any	T-P	10	0	clear ext. finish
Metal Roof and Gutter Paint	Int.	Press.	T	10-15	5-10	metal roofs, gutters, sheds or barns
Odorless Flat Oil Finish	Int.	Press.	Special	10-15	5-10	interior walls
Plastic Masonry Finish	Ext.	Press.	W	10	0	exterior masonry except very porous surfaces
Red Chromate Primer (Auto)	Ext.	Any	P	10-15	5-10	undercoat for auto
Redwood Finish	Any	Any	P	0	0	exterior redwood or cedar
Refrigerator Enamel	Ext.	Press.	T-P	10	5	appliances or cabinets
Rust-Sealing Alum. Paint	Int.	Press.	T-P	0	0	seals rusty metal
Rust-Sealing Primer	Int.	Press.	T-P	0	0	rusty metal undercoat
Screen Enamel	Ext.	Any	P			exterior woven wire screens
Seraca House Paint	Int.	Press.	T-P	10-15	5-10	exterior wood surfaces
Shellac	Ext.	Any	A	See	Text	floors, furniture, woodwork
Shingle & Shake Paint	Int.	Press.	T	10-15	5-10	wood shingles, shakes
Shingle Stain	Any	Any	T	0	0	exterior wood stain
Spar Varnish, All-Purpose	Int.	Any	T	Heat	Heat	exterior wood and metal
Spar Varnish, Heavy-Duty	Int.	Any	T	Heat	Heat	marine wood and metal
Snowwhite Enamel	Int.	Any	T	10-15	5-10	woodwork or furniture
Speed Prime Sealer	Ext.	Press.	W	0	0	seal newly plastered or taped walls
Stucco Paint	Ext.	Press.	W	10-15	5-10	porous masonry or stucco
Trim Paint	Int.	Press.	T	10-15	5-10	exterior wood
Wallpaper Coating, Plastic	Int.	Press.	P	0	0	seal wallpaper
Wall Primer & Sealer	Int.	Press.	P	0	0	seal new walls
Water-white Lacquer Sealer	Ext.	Any	L	0	0	wall paneling or furniture
Wiping Stains	Ext.	Any	P	0	0	furniture

*Int.—Internal-Mix nozzle, Ext.—Exterior-Mix nozzle, †Press.—Pressure-Feed gun

‡T—Turpentine or Turpolene, P—Paint Thinner, W—Water, L—Lacquer Thinner, A—Alcohol

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ECONOMY PRESSURE-FEED SPRAY GUN

Use with $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ -H.P. compressors. Pressures from 25 to 50 pounds at 1 to 3 cubic feet per minute. Internal mix; bleeder type. 1-quart cup; 2-finger trigger; fan and round nozzles.



POPULAR PRESSURE-FEED BLEEDER-TYPE SPRAY GUN

Use with $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ -H.P. compressors. Pressures from 25 to 50 pounds, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet per minute. Internal or external mix. 1-qt. cup; round and fan and external nozzles. Also available as suction feed model or positive shut-off style.



LIGHT PRODUCTION SPRAY GUN

Suction feed for industrial service on air line pressure from 30 to 90 pounds at 4 to 9 cubic feet per minute. Combination bleeder or non-bleeder type. External mix.



HIGH-SPEED PRODUCTION SPRAY GUN

Extra heavy duty suction, non-bleeder type. For air line pressures from 35 to 90 lbs. at $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cu. ft. per min. External mix air nozzle. Paint and air controls. Instant pattern control. U. S. Air Force approved. For air lines or pressure regulated tanks.

Many of the spray guns described above may be converted to other types (i.e. bleeder to non-bleeder, internal mix to external mix) with simple conversion kits available at low cost. Air caps and fluid tips of varying air capacity are also available for all guns. Care must be taken to use the proper air cap and tip to suit compressor's capacity.

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**CRAFTSMAN DIAPHRAGM
TYPE 1/3 HP SPRAYER**

Lightweight unit comes complete with 1/3 HP split-phase motor. Precision ball bearing construction. Bleeder type gun, two nozzles, 15 feet rayon reinforced hose. Cart is optional.



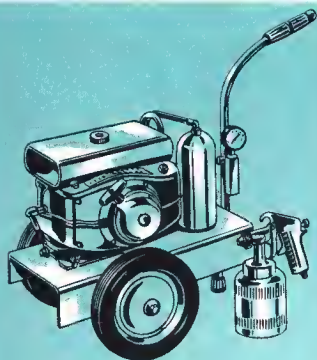
**CRAFTSMAN PISTON TYPE
1/3 HP PAINT SPRAYER**

Rugged piston-type compressor is completely oilless to insure clean air. Bleeder-type internal or external mix gun, 15 feet of hose. Cart optional. Convenient on-off switch.



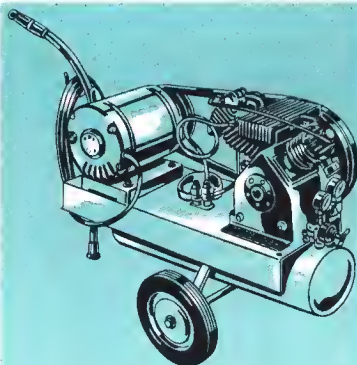
**CRAFTSMAN 1/2 HP
SINGLE PISTON SPRAYER**

Husky 1/2 HP motor drives piston type compressor; automatic switch regulates 10 gallon storage tank pressure to 100 lbs. Non-bleeder gun has 3 nozzles, 15-ft. hose. Cart optional.



**CRAFTSMAN 1 1/2 HP
GASOLINE MOTOR SPRAYER**

Precision ball-bearing constructed gasoline engine has magneto ignition, rewind starter, power take off. Single cylinder compressor has safety valve, pulsation tank. Gun has 3 nozzles, 15-foot air hose. Cart.



**CRAFTSMAN 3/4 HP
TWIN PISTON SPRAYER**

Heavy duty industrial spray unit has double V-belt drive, automatic un-loader, after-cooler. 3 gallon tank has 2 gages, pressure regulator. Bleeder type gun has 25 ft. hose, 3 nozzles, internal, external mix. Cart.



**PAINT TANK
AND REGULATOR**

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